

**BOROUGH OF COLWYN BAY**



Library

# **ANNUAL REPORT**

for the year

**1964**

of the

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

**FREDERICK P. PEACH**

**M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.**

which includes the

**ANNUAL REPORT**

of the

**PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**

**M. PATTINSON**

**M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., M.R.I.P.H.H.**



## HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1965-66

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Chairman : Councillor Mrs. V. M. Naylor.

Alderman E. Hughes	Councillor W. Howarth
„ G. H. Ryden	„ R. A. Hughes
„ R. Ll. Williams	„ N. Kenyon
Councillor T. E. Davies	„ W. T. Robinson
„ T. O. Gauge	

Mayor of the Borough : Councillor Mrs. K. B. Jones.

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## STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1965-66

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*Medical Officer of Health :*

**FREDERICK P. PEACH,**  
M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

*Public Health Inspector :*

**M. PATTINSON.**  
M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., M.R.I.P.H.H.

*Additional Public Health Inspectors :*

W. E. GRIFFITHS (appointed 1-9-64).

E. CLOSS PARRY (appointed 3-5-65).

*Clerical Staff :*

*Senior Clerk :*

Mrs. P. G. Storrs.

*Clerks :*

Mrs. M. F. Leigh	Mr. Bryn Roberts
Miss P. M. Collins	Mr. Allan Jones (left 25-6-65)
Miss O. Calderbank	Miss M. Howes Roberts
Miss L. Roberts (left 9-7-65)	(appointed 23-8-65)
Mr. E. Evans Hughes	Miss A. Roberts
	(appointed 31-8-65)

(The Clerical Staff is shared with Denbgh County Council, Western Div. I).

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Health Committee,  
Colwyn Bay Corporation.

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my first report on the health of the Borough of Colwyn Bay.

On September 1st, 1964, I succeeded Dr. Wm. McKendrick as your Medical Officer of Health. Dr. McKendrick retired after 38 years of service, and in his retirement I wish him many years of happiness, although men like him do not retire, they merely modify their activities. I thank him for his kindness and advice to me.

The vital statistics indicate that the population continues to grow with an estimated increase of almost 1,000 over 1963. The death rate, both crude and corrected, is lower than in 1963, i.e. crude death 17.7; corrected death rate 10.78—against 19.1 and 11.6 for 1963. Whilst the corrected birth rate is lower than 1963—17.63 against 18.2; the crude birth rate is approximately the same: 13.36 against 13.8.

The infant mortality rate at 19.1 per 1,000 live births is much higher than in 1963 when the figure stood at 9.6. However, the 1963 rate was exceptionally low, whilst the present rate approximates that for England and Wales.

My predecessor, in past reports, has referred to the integration of Borough with County health services. The system by which your Medical Officer of Health has day to day administrative responsibility for the personal health services on behalf of the County Medical Officer, achieves that essential comprehensive service to the community. Without this service, social and preventive medicine cannot be practised in our modern society, for all aspects of living, whether it be work, leisure or family life, influence the health of the individual. The Staff of the Health Department deals with many personal problems every day and the resolution of many such problems is speeded up by having a comprehensive team of Health Workers situated under one roof, under one administrator—the Medical Officer of Health. This, coupled with the good relationship built up over the years with General Medical Practitioners and Hospital

Colleagues, goes a long way towards achieving locally the integration which has been lacking in the tripartite National Health Service since its inception.

In my relatively short time in Colwyn Bay, two distasteful aspects of life within the town have become apparent. Both concern animals—or rather—“animal lovers.” I refer to the **fouling** of pavements by dogs, particularly along the Promenade. This is disgraceful. It is not only prejudicial to the **public health** but brings annoyance and distaste to residents and visitors. It is good to enjoy the companionship of a dog but to destroy the relationship by not teaching or controlling an animal in essential social graces, makes that person unfit to own or have charge of a dog.

Secondly I refer to the habit of certain people in feeding pigeons and seagulls in public places. This is especially prevalent on Rhos Promenade. The congregation of large numbers of birds and their acquired change of feeding habits to scavengers, causes considerable defacing of property with consequent inconvenience to residents of this town. It also, potentially, endangers the health of the community. Pigeons are known to carry a virus transmissible to man—thus the encouragement to birds to gather in large numbers, increases greatly the risk of dissimulation of disease both to birds and human beings. I would, therefore, appeal to people, most strongly, to discontinue these pernicious practices.

My coming to Colwyn Bay has been made more pleasant by the welcome and courtesy received from my Colleagues. I thank Mrs. Storrs and the staff of the Health Department for their ready service and already demonstrable loyalty to me; also to Mr. Pattinson, for helping to make my transitional period much smoother. To you, Madam Chairman, I am grateful for your support, courtesy and profound interest in the health of the town. Finally, may I express my appreciation of the work and advice of the members of the Health Committee.

Yours sincerely,

FREDERICK P. PEACH,

Medical Officer of Health.

The Civic Centre,  
Colwyn Bay.

14th July, 1965.



## VITAL STATISTICS

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Area of Borough (acres) .....	7,124
Census, 1961 .....	23,283
Registrar-General's estimated population (mid 1964) .....	23,490
Number of inhabited dwellings (31-3-64) .....	8,815
Rateable value (31-3-64) .....	£992,885
Sum represented by a penny rate .....	£3,879

### Live Births:

	Male	Female	Total
Total .....	154	160	314
Legitimate .....	144	147	291
Illegitimate .....	10	13	23

Comparability factor for births — 1.32.

### Birth Rate per 1,000 population:—

(a) Crude .....	13.36
(b) Corrected .....	17.63

**Illegitimate Birth Rate** of total live births ..... 7.30

### Still-births: 2 male (all legitimate).

Still-birth rate per 1,000 still- and live-births ...	6.30
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### Infant Deaths.

Under 1 year of age .....	3 males	—	3 females
Under 4 weeks of age .....	2 males	—	3 females
Under 1 week of age .....	1 male	—	2 females

### Infant Mortality Rates:

(a) Total infant deaths per 1,000 live births ...	19.10
(b) Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live-births .....	20.60

### Neo-natal Mortality Rates:

Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live-births ...	15.90
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### Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate:

Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live-births .....	9.40
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### Peri-natal Mortality Rate:

Still-births and deaths under 1 week combined  
per 1,000 total live- and still-births ..... 15.80

Maternal Mortality ..... Nil

### Deaths:

	Male	Female	Total
Deaths .....	186	231	417

Comparability factor for deaths ..... 0.610

Death rate per 1,000 population:

(a) Crude ..... 17.70

(b) Corrected ..... 10.78

The Registrar-General's estimated population for mid 1964 is 23,490, an increase of 990 over 1963. The total number of births was 314 whilst the total number of deaths registered was 417. This natural decrease of 103 is to be expected owing to the relative predominance of elderly people residing in Colwyn Bay. The census returns of 1961 show that 46% of persons were over 65 years of age. This indicates that the increase in population depends upon immigrants into the town, although the comparative figures show that the natural decrease has become progressively smaller during the past five years.

### Cause and ages of death:

Of the total deaths, 240 were due to diseases of the cardio vascular system. The single largest cause of death was coronary disease. This disease has reached epidemic proportions in all developed countries. Whilst the causative factors still remain somewhat obscure, there is no doubt that our way of life in contemporary society is a significant contributory factor. Over nutrition is prevalent and the incentives to covet material gains and keep up with the neighbours, unfortunately increases the stress placed upon the individual. These two factors—diet and stress—are important public health problems yet to be tackled.

Cancer of the lung remains relatively high compared with other single recorded malignancies, although there has been no significant increase of deaths due to this cause

over the past five years in Colwyn Bay. I will not reiterate what has been said many times regarding the relationship between lung cancer and cigarette smoking but here again, is a serious epidemic, the source of which is related to contemporary social habits.

There have been no deaths from tuberculosis during the year. This is undoubtedly due to modern forms of treatment—particularly the use of chemo-therapeutic drugs coupled with better techniques in the early detection of the disease. However, the incidence of tuberculosis is still high enough for it to remain as a public health problem although it has been superseded both in incidence and particularly as a cause of death, by chronic bronchitis, another disease in which environment and social patterns are intimately concerned in its aetiology.

I have referred to three diseases—coronary disease, lung cancer and chronic bronchitis—all leading causes of death, all of which, as I have intimated have causative factors linked with our modern way of life.

These diseases require more research and the public require better methods of health education. This costs money. Perhaps one day we will realise that money spent in this way is a better investment than flights to the moon!

The following table shows the chief statistics for the past 8 years:—

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Population .....	22020	21910	21730	21640	22010	22400	22500	23490
Birth Rate:								
(a) Crude .....	11.40	10.60	11.90	12.60	13.60	12.80	13.80	13.36
(b) Corrected ...	13.80	12.80	14.40	14.70	16.40	15.50	18.20	17.63
Infant Mortality Rate .....	39.00	8.60	30.70	14.50	26.60	10.50	9.60	19.10
Still-birth Rate ...	0.18	0.27	0.27	0.18	0.04	0.35	9.50	6.30
Death Rate:								
(a) Crude .....	18.10	19.80	21.40	19.10	19.40	19.50	19.10	17.70
(b) Corrected ...	12.60	12.40	13.40	12.20	12.40	12.60	11.60	10.78



The Ages at which death occurred were:

Age group	Males	Females
0 - 1 .....	3	3
1 - 4 .....	0	0
5 - 9 .....	1	1
10 - 14 .....	0	0
15 - 24 .....	1	0
25 - 34 .....	0	2
35 - 44 .....	3	0
45 - 54 .....	15	4
55 - 64 .....	28	15
65 and over .	140	214
Total .....	191	239 = 430

The Registrar-General's figures were 186 males and 231 females—a total of 417.

The causes of death by age show the modern pattern. Of the six deaths recorded in the 0 - 1 year age group, four are due to prematurity or congenital abnormality. In the school child aged 5 to 15 group, there is virtually no specific cause of death, barring accidents! With early middle age, cardio-vascular and malignant disease progressively increase in incidence with the age group.

The causes and ages of death are shown on the following table:—

Cause of Death	Sex	Total all ages	Ages									
			Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	5 years	15 years	25 years	35 years	45 years	55 years	65 years	75 years and over
3. Syphilitic disease .....	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
10. Malignant Neoplasm, stomach .....	M.	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus .....	M.	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3
	F.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
12. Malignant Neoplasm, breast.	M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	4
13. Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	F.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms .....	M.	19	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	5	5
	F.	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	13	6
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia .....	M.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
	F.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
16. Diabetes .....	M.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	F.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system .....	M.	26	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	4	18
	F.	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	14	39
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	M.	49	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	11	24	9
	F.	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	11	22
19. Hypertension with heart disease .....	M.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4
	F.	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
20. Other heart disease	M.	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	6
	F.	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	15
21. Other Circulatory disease ...	M.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	3
	F.	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	19
22. Influenza .....	M.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	F.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
23. Pneumonia .....	M.	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4
	F.	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	4

Cause of Death	Sex	Ages											
		Total all ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	1 year	5 years	15 years	25 years	35 years	45 years	55 years	65 years	75 years and over
24. Bronchitis .....	M.	9	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	3	1	
	F.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	
25. Other diseases of respiratory system .....	M.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .....	M.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
	F.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .....	M.	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
	F.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
28. Nephritis and nephrosis .....	M.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	F.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	
29. Hyperplasia of prostate .....	M.	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	
31. Congenital malformations ...	M.	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
	F.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
32. Other defined and ill-defined	M.	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	
	F.	17	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	6	8	
33. Motor vehicle accidents .....	M.	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
	F.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
34. All other accidents .....	M.	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
	F.	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	9	
35. Suicide .....	M.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
	F.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Total all causes .....	M.	186	2	1	2	1	...	5	13	28	68	66	
	F.	231	3	...	1	...	2	...	4	19	61	141	
Combined total .....		417											

The Manager of the Colwyn Bay Labour Exchange has very kindly furnished me with the following figures showing the state of employment during 1964:

	Men	Women	Total
13-1-63 .....	300	47	347
13-7-64 .....	172	10	182
11-1-65 .....	253	34	287

The above figures relate to persons aged 18 and over. A considerable number of men are 60 and over.

The total insured population as at June, 1964, was:

Males—5,813. Females—4,710 Total—10,523.

These latter figures relate to persons aged 15 years and over, and include all engaged in class I and II occupations.

(Signed) A. C. STEPHENS, Manager.

### **Provision of Health Services in the Area:**

I am most grateful to Dr. Kingsley Smith and his staff for their ready co-operation and advice. I have quickly appreciated that in Western Denbighshire the Health Department and the Public Health Laboratory have realised the essential team spirit so very necessary in our daily work.

### **Therapeutic and Prophylactic Agents:**

Many forms of preventive treatments are now made available. Some cannot be stocked by local pharmacists, either because they do not keep or because they are only rarely needed and then needed quickly. Arrangements for securing these have been made through the Public Health Laboratory Service. I append a list:—

Smallpox vaccine, lymph, gamma globulin are stocked at the Public Health Laboratory, Conway.

Typhus vaccine, rabies vaccine and anthrax vaccine for prophylactic use only, are held at the Public Health Laboratory, 126 Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, 3 (Telephone No. Royal 3636).

Anthrax vaccine for therapeutic use is held at Fazakerley Hospital, Liverpool (Tel. No. Aintree 2324) and there is a 24-hour service.

Snake anti-venum and also Botulinum anti-serum is held at the C. & A. Hospital, Bangor (Tel. 3321) and there is a 24-hour service.

Anti-vaccine for tropical snakes is held only at The Dispensary, Royal South Hants, and Southampton

Hospital, Southampton (Tel. No. Southampton 26211) and there is a 24-hour service.

Anti-yellow fever vaccine is obtainable at the Regional Blood Transfusion Centre, Halton Gardens, Liverpool (Tel. No. Central 8433) and inoculations are given by appointment only.

Anti-**cholera**, anti-tetanus and whooping cough vaccine must be obtained through the usual trade channels.

### **Pathological and Biochemical:**

Doctors send specimens from patients direct to the Laboratories of the Clwyd and Deeside Hospital Board at Colwyn Bay and Rhyl. This service is essentially meant to help in the diagnosis and treatment of sick persons but of course, correct diagnosis can have a considerable influence on prevention of spread to other persons.

### **Water:**

Water comes to Colwyn Bay from the upland gathering ground in Caernarvonshire. It collects in the ample reservoir at Cowlyd and gravitates through decompression tanks and chlorination, etc., plant to the main parts of the town. "Boosting" is necessary to re-raise it to the higher areas.

The water supply is not only abundant at all times but it is satisfactory in quality. In its natural state, it is very soft and tends to be plumbo-solvent, so alkali is added.

### **Chemical:**

The Chemical analysis indicates a satisfactory chemical content for "pure" water. The floride content at less than 0.10 ppm. is relatively low.

### **Analysis of Sample of Water taken from the Civic Centre, Colwyn Bay, 26-6-64.**

Appearance .....	Clear and Colourless
Odour .....	Nil
Reaction Ph. ....	7.40
Total solids .....	parts per million 24.00
Nitrogen as free and Saline ammonia .....	0.00



Nitrogen as albuminoid ammonia .....	0.00
Nitrogen as nitrites .....	Nil
Nitrogen as nitrates .....	0.00
Chlorides as Cl .....	6.00
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27 degree C. ....	1.06
Total hardness .....	12.00
Temporary hardness .....	11.00
Permanent hardness .....	1.00
Alkalinity .....	11.00
Free chlorine .....	Nil
Potassium as K. ....	0.30
Anionic synthetic detergents .....	—
Manganese, as Mn. ....	—
Cyanides and thiocyanates .....	—
Poisonous metals .....	Nil
Fluoride .....	less than 0.10

**Opinion:**

This is a very soft water and the organic condition is satisfactory.

(Signed) RUDDOCK & SHERRATT,

Public Analyst,

Flag Lane, Warrington.

**Bacteriological:**

Good water can be contaminated, e.g. burst mains, leaky valves, etc. Such contamination will almost certainly contain organisms and could create serious disease. Therefore frequent tests for bacterial content are made. The Public Health Inspector takes samples from varying points on the service. In 1964 ten samples were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Conway.

## Chlorine Test:

Chlorine is added at a suitable point in the main. The quantity needed varies with the state of the water. Normally all the chlorine disappears during its passage from the hills to the town. After bursts, etc., the mains are flushed with strong chlorine and then water, before the supply to consumers is restored. The Surveyor and his staff test the water for residual chlorine.

## Supply:

I am indebted to Mr. J. M. Campbell, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.W.E., Engineer to the Conway and Colwyn Bay Water Board, for the following statement:—

### RAINFALL

Month	Inches	No. of days with 0.01 inches
January .....	3.46 .....	11
February .....	2.05 .....	12
March .....	3.94 .....	15
April .....	4.26 .....	18
May .....	5.48 .....	20
June .....	2.86 .....	17
July .....	4.70 .....	16
August .....	8.17 .....	17
September .....	5.47 .....	18
October .....	9.03 .....	14
November .....	7.52 .....	16
December .....	27.80 .....	22
	<hr/> 84.74 <hr/>	<hr/> 196 <hr/>

## CONSUMPTION

	gallons
January .....	42,668,000
February .....	38,982,000
March .....	41,509,000
April .....	40,575,000
May .....	45,313,000
June .....	49,545,000
July .....	51,150,000
August .....	51,122,000
September .....	47,748,000
October .....	47,232,000
November .....	44,961,000
December .....	45,539,000
	<hr/>
	546,344,000
	<hr/>

(Signed) J. M. CAMPBELL,

Engineer and Manager.

### Milk:

Only Pasteurised, Tuberculin tested or sterilized milk is sold in Colwyn Bay. Milk is tested (a) at its source in the farm and at the Collection Stations by the County Sanitary Officer—and (b) on delivery to the consumer by the Colwyn Bay Public Health Inspector. Samples are tested at the Public Health Laboratory, Conway.

### AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Ambulance services are a function of the Denbighshire County Council Health Department, but day to day administration of the services in the area are vested in your Medical Officer of Health.

The services are carried out by both professional and voluntary personnel.

During the day time the vehicles are manned by full-time drivers and attendants whilst night calls, weekend and

Bank Holiday duties are carried out by members of the Colwyn Bay Voluntary Ambulance Corps.

During the year a total of 9,118 patients were conveyed by the full-time drivers and 60,700 miles were covered.

The Colwyn Bay Voluntary Ambulance Corps received 506 calls, conveyed 517 patients and covered 12,845 miles. The two vehicles owned and maintained by the Corps now operate from Victoria Avenue, where the members have their headquarters.

In all, the members of the Voluntary Corps spent an aggregate of 2,020 hours on actual conveyance of cases whilst a total of 8,487 hours were spent on standby duties.

## CLINICS

Clinics are held as follows:—

### (a) At Colwyn Bay Clinic, Nant-y-Glyn Road.

Monday: (1) Family Planning.

(This is provided by a voluntary committee but meets in the Clinic premises and co-ordinates its work with other work of the Health Department).

Tuesday: (2) Child Welfare Centre—every week at 2 p.m.

Thursday: (3) Orthopaedic Clinic at 10 a.m., alternate weeks.

Saturday: (4) Ophthalmic Clinic for schoolchildren, by appointment.

**Chiropody Clinics:** These are held at Nant-y-Glyn Clinic for people over 60 years of age or handicapped persons. Attendance is by appointment only, on Wednesdays and Fridays each week with alternate Thursdays.

### (b) At Llysfaen Church House.

Monday: Child Welfare Clinic—first and third Monday each month from 2 to 4 p.m.

(c) **At Mochdre Village Hall:**

Monday: Child Welfare Clinic—second and fourth  
Monday each month from 2 to 4 p.m.

(d) **At Church House, Elwy Road, Rhos-on-Sea.**

Tuesday: Child Welfare Clinic—second and fourth  
Tuesday each month from 10.30 to 12 noon.

**DAY NURSERY**

There is no day nursery in the town.

**FOOD AND DRUGS**

Mr. D. Hugh Owens, Chief Inspector to the Denbighshire County Council under the Food and Drugs Acts has supplied me with the following statement:—

Particulars of samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, in the Borough of Colwyn Bay during the year ended 31st December, 1964:—

Article	No. taken	Genuine	Not Genuine or
			Sub-standard
Milk .....	42	42	—
Butter .....	1	1	—
Bread .....	2	2	—
Iced Buns .....	1	1	—
Oatmeal .....	1	1	—
Pearl Barley .....	1	1	—
Meat Paste .....	1	1	—
Sausages .....	6	6	—
Ice Cream .....	7	7	—
Ice Lollies .....	2	2	—
Drinking Chocolate .....	1	1	—
Rum .....	1	1	—
Amm. Tinct. of Quinine ...	1	—	1
Olive Oil .....	1	1	—
Totals .....	68	67	1



As will be observed from the above Table, of the sixty-eight samples taken during the year, only one was the subject of an adverse Analyst's report. This was a sample of ammoniated tincture of quinine of which the Analyst's Certificate states "The sample is slightly deficient in ammonia, but this may be due to loss on storage." The shopkeeper from which the sample was procured was not a chemist; he was shown the Analyst's Certificate and it was explained to him the difficulties which attend the sale of volatile substances.

(Signed) D. HUGH OWENS,

Chief Inspector.

County of Denbigh.

17 Vicarage Hill,  
Wrexham.

15th April, 1965.

## IMMUNISATION

**Smallpox Vaccinations:** During the year 162 children received primary vaccination against smallpox whilst 95 were re-vaccinated. This is a substantial increase over the acceptance rate for 1963 when only 57 children received primary vaccination. It would seem therefore that the decision to postpone primary vaccination until the second year of life has not resulted in a fall in the numbers presented for this form of protection.

The advantages of receiving primary vaccination in infancy is that not only is the individual protected from this serious disease, but in this age group, undesirable reactions to the operation are minimal. This is not so in persons receiving vaccination for the first time in late childhood or adult life. Therefore an adult receiving vaccination in cases of emergency is unlikely to suffer unpleasant sequelae if he has previously been protected in early childhood.

**Triple Antigen (Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough):** 253 children received triple antigen during 1964 whilst a further 392 received booster doses of this agent. The primary course is initiated at three months of age and completed by the age of six months. Booster doses are given at 20 months of age and every 5 years from school entry.

**Poliomyelitis:** 302 persons were vaccinated against poliomyelitis during the year. The oral (sabin) vaccine being used exclusively. This acceptance rate is satisfactory.

**Tuberculosis:** A skin test to reveal defences against tuberculosis was offered to children born in 1952 at the Secondary schools. 120 were so tested; 17 had some defence; 97 had no defence. These were offered B.C.G. and 94 received the vaccination. Those who had some defence were x rayed and found to be satisfactory.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table shows the incidence of notifiable infectious diseases in 1964:—

Cases	At all ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and over
Non-Pulmonary T.B. ...	4	—	—	—	1	3	—	—
Pulmonary T.B. ....	8	—	—	—	1	1	2	4
Pneumonia .....	10	—	—	—	—	1	6	3
Scarlet Fever .....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Whooping Cough .....	38	3	23	10	1	1	—	—
Measles .....	117	7	66	39	4	1	—	—
Erysipelas .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals .....	182	10	89	49	10	8	8	8

## Tuberculosis:

The following table shows the state of the Tuberculosis Register:—

	On Register	
	1-1-64	30-12-64
Pulmonary:		
Male .....	52	44
Female .....	32	28
Non-Pulmonary:		
Male .....	2	3
Female .....	6	4
Totals .....	92	79

Dr. Morrison has kindly sent me the following report on the work done at the Chest Clinic at Colwyn Bay:—

### Attendances:

Number of new patients .....	148
Number of old patients .....	629
B.C.G. Clinics .....	84
Influenza Vaccine Clinics .....	9

### Patients on Clinic Register:

Respiratory Tuberculosis .....	120
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis .....	23
Number of new cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis	9
Total number of new contacts examined .....	40
Number of X-rays taken .....	679

### Number of B.C.G. Vaccinations:

Nurses .....	3
Patients .....	29

### Number of Mantoux tests:

Nurses .....	9
Patients .....	96
Number of positive cases on Register with resistant bacilli .....	1
Number of visits to patients' homes .....	—
Number of visits to patients in Hospitals .....	—
Number of visits by Health Visitor to Homes .....	948
Number of visits by Health Visitor to patients ...	1188

During 1964, 868 persons attended at the Mass X-ray Unit which was stationed at the Methodist Church, Colwyn Bay, every third Wednesday. Most of those who attended came privately—a small percentage was sent by medical practitioners.

The Unit also visited factories and senior schools in the area.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for 1964.

There have been quite a number of changes of staff in the Department.

Dr. Peach has succeeded as Medical Officer of Health and I extend to him a warm welcome and trust that he has a happy time in Colwyn Bay. To his predecessor, Dr. McKendrick, who retired after nearly forty years service to the town, I trust that he will have a long and happy retirement. I have served with him since 1952 and would express my appreciation for the help and many kindnesses he has given me during that time.

I have to extend a cordial welcome to Mr. Griffith who took up his appointment as Additional Public Health Inspector, to Mr. Roberts who joined the department as a pupil Public Health Inspector and to Mr. Jones the new Rodent Operative.

Due largely to these changes, routine work has only just been maintained and not a lot of progress has been possible in many fields. Nevertheless, concentration of effort to ensure that satisfactory standards on food premises has been undertaken and conditions have improved.

Criticism has been levelled at the Food Hygiene Regulations and this was highlighted by the Committee appointed to investigate the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak, who have suggested various amendments.

I consider that the time is ripe to require prior approval of any food premises to ensure that proper standards will be established before any processes are undertaken. Thereafter the premises should be licensed and should they fall below the requisite standards, then this licence could be withdrawn and food processing stopped until the necessary standard has been achieved.

Further, I am firmly of the opinion that codes of practice issued in respect of certain food processes have now



outlasted their usefulness and that they should now become regulations and be applied to all food manufacturing.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, which became operative during the year will, when regulations also become fully operative, provide a standard for the health, welfare and safety of persons employed in such premises. The standards are similar to the requirements for factory workers and should improve circumstances in many undertakings. A detailed survey will be undertaken when the second additional Public Health Inspector is appointed early next year.

I am pleased to report that the refuse collection services were maintained weekly, practically without exception on the same day, throughout the year.

Finally, if a concerted effort is to be made to remedy unsatisfactory conditions in houses in multiple occupation, the Council will have to quickly step up its building programme to cope with the displaced families. It is only fair to point out immediately that the Housing Committee have realised that there is a rising number of applicants and that they are having to programme accordingly.

### GENERAL SUMMARY

Complaints received and attended to .....	892
No. of Nuisances found .....	581
„ „ Houses which were inspected for nuisances ...	442
„ „ Nuisances abated .....	586
„ „ Nuisances not abated but work in hand ....	Nil
„ „ Revisits to Nuisances, work in progress, etc.	513
„ „ Preliminary Notices served for Nuisances ...	91
„ „ Formal Notices and Orders served for Nuisances .....	0
„ „ Visits to Factories with mechanical power ...	41
„ „ Visits to Factories without mechanical power	8
„ „ Visits to Schools .....	10

„ „ Miscellaneous Visits .....	268
„ „ Inspections made to Dance Hall, Cinemas and other places of Entertainments .....	54
„ „ Enquiries re Infectious Diseases .....	3
„ „ Visits re Water Supply .....	21
„ „ Special Housing Inspections .....	15
„ „ Houses let-in-lodgings .....	21
„ „ Visits re keeping animals, stables, piggeries	52
„ „ Inspections re Rats and Mice .....	40
„ „ Visits to Camping Sites, Caravans, etc. ....	137

### SANITARY DEFECTS

No. of Stopped Drains .....	69
„ „ Defective Drains .....	14
„ „ Defective or Stopped Septic Tanks or Cess- pools .....	8
„ „ Defective W.C. Cisterns and Fittings .....	6
„ „ Dirty conditions of houses, outhouses and yards .....	23
„ „ Defective or new Inspection Chambers .....	18
„ „ Defective Sink and Waste Pipes .....	2
„ „ Burst Water Pipes .....	5
„ „ Defective Roofs—Houses and Outbuildings ...	8
„ „ Defective Floors and Doors in Rooms .....	4
„ „ Defective Paving of Yards and Outbuildings	0
„ „ Defective Eaves and Downspouting .....	5
„ „ Miscellaneous Nuisances (outside) .....	85
„ „ Miscellaneous Nuisances (inside) .....	102
„ „ Accumlation—manure and other refuse .....	310

„ „ Dilapidated Ashbins .....	26
„ „ Defective Plastering of Walls and Ceilings ...	2
„ „ Damp Conditions in Houses .....	16
„ „ Insufficient or unsatisfactory Washing accom- modation .....	0
„ „ New pedestals W.C. ....	18
„ „ Choked Road Ditches .....	1
„ „ Defective Grates .....	0
„ „ Defective Chimneys .....	2
„ „ Defective Window Frames, etc. ....	4
„ „ Drains reconstructed .....	16
„ „ Sinks discharging to surface water drain .....	0
„ „ Unsatisfactory keeping of Animals .....	4
„ „ House-let-in-lodgings byelaws contraventions	16

#### **Nuisances from other than Dwellings:**

Shops, Offices, Garages and Miscellaneous ....	32
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### **WATER SUPPLIES**

Progress in providing mains water into individual houses is now a slow process and is really only being achieved when the property is sold and modernised by the new owner-occupier.

It is not anticipated that the new Water Undertaking will alter the circumstances in the more remote properties which are served by wells and springs.

#### **Dwellings without Mains supply into houses:**

Houses supplied by wells and springs .....	20
Houses supplied by common standpipes .....	30
Houses supplied by individual standpipes .....	42
	<hr/>
	92
	<hr/>

## No. of Water Samples:

	Bact.	Chem.	Sat.	Unsat.
Town Mains .....	7	1	8	0
Seawater .....	1	—	1	0
Wells and Streams .....	1	—	0	1

## DRAINAGE

This must remain a very important aspect of our work and one which demands constant attention.

Much routine work has been attended to for most of the year but there is still a back-log of work to be undertaken by the new Operative.

Surface water, or natural ground water, causing annoyance in and about properties, is still one of our most difficult problems; the remedy after long exhausting testing to locate the source, is frequently extremely difficult to apply.

I must again make mention of the septic tank method of the disposal of drain effluents. Many people are now using detergents instead of soap products and very frequently using these to excess, consequently destroying the action of the system to deal properly with these effluents. This often results in bad odours and inadequately treated water which can clog up natural drainage causing irritation and nuisance to neighbours.

### Surface Water Outfall, Drainage

Inspections of private properties for sullage water gaining access to surface water drains .....	121
Choked drains found and reported by Department Operator .....	21
Choked drains cleared by Department Operator .....	15
Defective drains reported by Department Operator ...	10

Drain Tests (a) Colour .....	39
(b) Smoke Tests .....	4
(c) Hydraulic—new drains .....	2
Choked or defective Spetic Tanks or Cesspools inspected .....	6
Burst water services reported .....	2
Choked road gullies reported .....	8

### DISINFECTION

Dwellings disinfected—No. of rooms .....	0
Infected articles to Isolation Hospital .....	0
Infected articles destroyed .....	0

### DISINFESTATION

Dwellings disinfested: No. of rooms .....	11
Business premises disinfested: No. of rooms .....	0

### RODENT CONTROL

There is still a backlog of outstanding routine inspections to be undertaken. This position is being slowly rectified as the new Rodent Operative, having attended a course of instruction on rodent control, applies this knowledge to his duties.

### PEST CONTROL

**Rabbits:** This pest is quite definitely on the increase again and many requests for treatment are received. It is not, however, the responsibility of this Council but of the Agricultural Executive Committee and they will provide a service on request or notification. There is also (more locally) the Rabbit Clearance Society, who undertake this clearance treatment.

**Ants and other insects:** Numerous requests are received for treatment or help to eradicate insects from the house or garden and a service is provided to deal with many of these pests, including clover mite, wasps, wild bees, moths and spiders.



Other pests, such as moles and wood boring beetles require more specialized treatment and there are firms in the locality who will undertake this work on request.

### Rodent Disinfestation.

Number of main sewer manholes test-baited .....	81
Number of main sewer manholes poison treatment required .....	7
Inspections of sewer manholes .....	30

### Corporation Estates.

Manholes and Inspection Chamber.	Test Baited	Poison Treatment Required
Number inspected and treated ...	221	14

### No. of properties visited and treated.

Business premises .....	64	Rats	8	Mice	22
Private dwellings .....	176		43		22
Agricultural properties .....	39		0		0
Number of Treatments carried out in Tip areas .....			0		
Number of Treatments on Tip .....			4		

### Farms.

Visited .....	25
No. of Infestations .....	4

### Stables.

Visited .....	2
No. of Infestations .....	0
Unsatisfactory Conditions .....	0

### **Piggeries.**

Visited .....	12
No. of Infestations .....	0
Unsatisfactory Conditions .....	0

### **Poultry Keepers.**

Poultry Keepers (known) and visited .....	28
No. of Infestations .....	3
Unsatisfactory Conditions .....	4

# PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

	TYPE OF PROPERTY Non-Agricultural				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc Council Houses)	(3) All other (including Business)	(4) Total of Cols.(1), (2) & (3)	(5) Agricultural
I. Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification	0	176	64	240	2
Number of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common rat:					
Major	0	0	0	0	0
Minor	0	43	8	57	2
House mouse:					
Major	0	0	0	0	0
Minor	0	22	22	44	0
II. Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act.	4	0	0	4	39
Number of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common rat:					
Major	0	0	0	0	0
Minor	0	0	0	0	4

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 (continued).

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				(5) Agricultural
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc Council Houses)	(3) All other (including Business)	(4) Total of Cols.(1), (2) & (3)	
House mouse:					
Major .....	0	0	0	0	0
Minor .....	0	0	0	0	0
<b>III. Total number of properties otherwise inspected</b> (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose).	4	340	701	1045	0
Number of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common rat:					
Major .....	0	0	0	0	0
Minor .....	3	0	0	3	0
House mouse:					
Major .....	0	0	0	0	0
Minor .....	0	0	4	4	0
<b>VI. Total inspection carried out—including re-</b> <b>inspections (to be completed only if figures are</b> <b>readily available)</b> .....	10	516	765	1285	41
<b>V. Number of infested properties (in Sections I, II</b> <b>and III) treated by the L.A.</b> .....	3	15	34	102	6
<b>VI. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out</b>	18	—	—	—	—

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Acts, 1944.

Premises (1)	M/c. line No. (2)	Number of			M/c. line No. (7)
		No. on Register (3)	Inspections (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	1	134	36		1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ..	2	82	31		2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	3	—	—		3
Total ... ..		216	67	Nil	Nil

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	M/c. line No. (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted (7)	M/c. line No. (2)
		Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (5)	to H.M. Inspector (6)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.) ... ..	4	3	3			4
Overcrowding (S.2.) ... ..	5	—	—			5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.) ... ..	6	—	—			6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.) ... ..	7	—	—			7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.) ... ..	8	—	—			8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)—						
(a) Insufficient ... ..	9	—	—			9
(b) Unsuitable or defective ... ..	10	—	—			10
(c) Not separate for sexes ... ..	11	—	—			11
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	12	—	—			12
Total ... ..		3	3	Nil	Nil	Nil



## FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948

Few inspections have been carried out during the year. Attention is drawn to defects and unsatisfactory conditions and these were always attended to promptly.

### FOOD INSPECTION

Regular routine inspections of all the various commodities, is undertaken during routine visits of food premises. Specific inspection is frequently undertaken on the request of managements.

Registered Premises (Sec. 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955):

1. Cooked meats manufacturer .....	2
2. Sausage manufacturer—Butchers' shops .....	16
3. Ice Cream: (a) Manufacturer .....	2
(b) Sale and/or storage .....	145

#### Food Premises.

	No.	No. of Visits	Notices re unsatisfactory conditions
Bakehouses .....	13	29	8
Food preparing premises .....	2	7	—
Fried Fish shops .....	11	26	5
Butchers' shops .....	27	59	10
General Food premises .....	62	123	19
Ice Cream premises .....	114	87	16
Restaurants, Cafes, etc. ....	49	101	24
Dairies .....	2	5	0
Canteen, Nursing Homes, Hos- pital Kitchens .....	17	4	2
Licensed premises .....	37	21	1
Wet Fish shops .....	10	15	4

## UNSOUND FOODSTUFFS

A large quantity of meat, fish and other foodstuffs, was inspected on request of wholesalers and retailers in the town and the details of that voluntarily surrendered during the year are listed below.

Surrender enables the owner of the foodstuffs to obtain credit or replacement on the production of a certificate issued by this Department. This system works exceedingly well, and when in any doubt the traders does call in the Public Health Inspector for expert advice. He is ensuring that any doubtful commodity is not offered to the public for human consumption.

Very few complaints were received of foreign matter in foodstuffs, and each incident was fully investigated here and by colleagues, if the production took place elsewhere. Warnings of future statutory action were issued to the persons responsible in each instance.

### UNSOUND FOOD FROM SHOPS CONDEMNED FOODS

Tinned Meat .....	146 tins
Fresh Meat .....	87 lbs.
Frozen Meat .....	78 pkts.
Tinned Vegetable .....	483 tins
Fresh Vegetable .....	11 lbs.
Frozen Vegetable .....	139 pkts.
Tinned Fruit .....	1124 tins
Fresh Fruit .....	15 lbs.
Tinned Fish .....	86 lbs.
Fresh Fish .....	0 lbs.
Frozen Fish .....	202 pkts.

#### Miscellaneous

Baked Beans .....	51 tins
Baby Food .....	28 tins

Cheese .....	82 lbs.
Juices .....	27 tins
Milk/Cream .....	101 tins
Pet Food .....	38 tins
Preserves .....	107 lbs.
Puddings .....	64 tins

## **FOOD HYGIENE**

The co-operation of the food trader with the inspectorate is generally very good and they respond well to our demands. I think that it is not appreciated that our services are available to inspect and advise at the planning and construction stages, and of course, later during operation.

The normal essentials required include: exclusion of vermin and insects, ease of hygienic maintenance, satisfactory waste disposal, sufficient sanitary facilities for good staff hygiene and adequate equipment for the storage, refrigeration, preparation, cooking and hot storage of food and for cleaning.

Constant supervision is absolutely essential in all premises and in particular with regard to staff, especially part-time and seasonal workers, to ensure that there is maintained a good standard of hygiene, and of personal hygiene.

I would again request that the general public help by demanding only the best, purchased in the best surroundings, and remembering that there is a simple code for them to follow too. It would help if the customer refrained from smoking, that dogs are controlled, that unwrapped, but otherwise protected, food stuffs are not handled until after being purchased.

## **ICE CREAM**

There are now only two manufacturers of ice cream, all using a complete cold mix proprietary brand, the remainder all retail pre-packed ice cream.

Samples submitted for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory, Conway:—

	Provisional Grades			
	1	2	3	4
182 Samples .....	34	16	8	10

The results of laboratory examination are sent to both the retailer and manufacturer and any unsatisfactory samples are immediately investigated.

Recommendations are made to improve methods of handling, sterilization of equipment, etc.

It is significant that all the poor results are obtained from ice-cream which is to be sold to the customer by a server and in the near future it is hoped that a list of approved sterilising agents will have been made so that these can be insisted upon in ensuring sterile equipment, especially the server.

### ORANGE JUICE

There are two dairies bottling and carton packing orange juice. Ten samples were taken during the year and all were found to be satisfactory.

#### No. of Samples taken.

10 Samples ..... Satisfactory

### FOOD TRANSPORT

Continued attention has been given to the vehicles transporting foodstuffs and although there is an improvement I am still generally not satisfied.

I should like to see more specific requirements incorporated in the food hygiene regulation to control all vehicles, whether it be a mobile shop, or a wholesale or retail delivery service van.

### MILK SUPPLIES

There are now only four retailers of milk in the Borough, two operating directly from dairies where the milk

is pasteurised and two receiving bottled milk at a depot for retail distribution.

There is also a producer-retailer operating in part of the town.

The refrigerated vending machine from which milk is bought in cartons is now well established and provides the public with a service round the clock.

Unfortunately the traditional milk bottle still maintains its long established lead over any alternative type of disposable container, and inevitably it is still misused and occasionally this spoiled bottle slips through the tightest security at the bottling plant causing concern to all involved.

The general responsibility for the control of milk is now in the hands of the County Council.

### Examinations.

	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Total
Tuberculin Tested for pasteurisation	5	—	5
Pasteurised .....	2	—	2
Tuberculin Tested .....	3	—	3
Sterilized .....	1	—	1

### ABATTOIR

There is little change at these premises and there still remains a degree of work outstanding to comply with the regulations. This has not been attended to due to the protracted discussions as to the future of the premises.

The standard of cleanliness and personal hygiene is satisfactory and the users of the premises accept the newer standards imposed by the regulations.

### MEAT INSPECTION

100 per cent. meat inspection has again been undertaken.



As soon as Mr. Parry joins the staff, the amount of overtime that was to be worked will reduce and we will enjoy two free weekends out of three. It is to be regretted that the Ministry will still not clamp down on the hours of slaughtering when every other industry is gearing to a five-day working week. In order to achieve this and to control the number hours in a day that slaughtering takes place, chilling facilities would almost certainly become an essential undertaking in all slaughter-houses, and rightly so, for the proper storage of a valuable, perishable food commodity.

Co-operation with local butchers, with the wholesaler, Messrs. F.M.C. (Meat) Ltd., and with all the various traders using the premises remains very good.

### **Cysticercus Bovis.**

I am able to report again that no case of this parasite was located in any animal slaughtered this year.

### **Numbers of Animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir during 1964.**

#### **No. of Animals slaughtered by local Butchers.**

Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Revenue
722	5	7958	520	£1,061/0/6

#### **No. of Animals slaughtered by the Fatstock Marketing Corporation.**

Cattle	Calves	Lambs Sheep and	Pigs	Revenue
909	6	6198	1025	£1,033/17/0

## Carcases inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle ex			Sheep and		
	Cows	Cows	Calves	Lambs	Sows	Pigs
No. killed .....	1601	30	11	14156	1	1544
No. inspected .....	1601	30	11	14156	1	1544
<b>All diseases except T.B.</b>						
Whole carcases condemned .....	1	1	0	7	0	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .....	188	0	3	371	0	60
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis .....	11.7	3.33	27.3	2.6	0	3.9
<b>Tuberculosis only—</b>						
Whole carcases condemned .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .....	4	0	0	0	0	5
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with Tuberculosis .....	0.25	0	0	0	0	0.32

## UN SOUND MEAT FROM ABATTOIR

The majority of carcases condemned as unfit for human consumption were received as casualty animals.

### Beef.

0 Cows—Gen. T.B. ....	Nil
1 Cow—Other Diseases .....	670 lbs.
0 Oxen—Gen. T.B. ....	Nil
2 Oxen—Other Diseases .....	840 lbs.
1 Part Carcase—L.T.B. ....	39 lbs.

5 Part Carcases—Other Diseases .....	97 lbs.
4 Lung, Livers, etc.—L.T.B. ....	87 lbs.
190 Lungs, Livers, etc.—Other Diseases.....	3385 lbs.

### **Pork.**

2 Pigs—Other Diseases .....	25 lbs.
0 Pigs—Gen. T.B. ....	Nil
3 Part Carcases—L.T.B. ....	36 lbs.
4 Part Carcases—Other Diseases .....	40 lbs.
5 Plucks and Livers—T.B. ....	22 lbs.
60 Plucks and Livers—Other Diseases .....	659 lbs.

### **Veal.**

0 Calves—Gen. T.B. ....	Nil
0 Calves—Other Diseases .....	Nil
0 Part Carcases—L.T.B. ....	Nil
0 Part Carcases—Other Diseases .....	Nil
0 Plucks—T.B. ....	Nil
3 Plucks—Other Diseases .....	90 lbs.

### **Mutton and Lamb.**

7 Carcases (emaciation, etc.) .....	168 lbs.
0 Part Carcases (bruises, etc.) .....	Nil
371 Heads, Plucks, Livers .....	817 lbs.

In addition 221 lbs. of meat was condemned as unfit due to decomposition.

All this unsound meat is dyed to identify it, and is removed as often as required by one of two approved dealers.

## **HOUSING STATISTICS**

### **1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.**

- (1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts) ..... 201
- (2) Number of dwelling houses (including under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and

recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 .....	0
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be unfit for human habitation .....	0
(4) Number of dwelling houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	91
<b>2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Fomal Notice.</b>	
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority .....	97
<b>3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.</b>	
(a) Proceedings under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957:—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .....	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice	0
(a) By Owners .....	0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .....	0
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .....	97
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice:	
(a) By owners .....	0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .....	0

(c)	Proceedings under Section 16 and 17 of Housing Act, 1957:	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	0
(2)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .....	0
(3)	Houses scheduled, scheme for upgrading accepted .....	2
(d)	Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957, Closing Orders as to part of a building .....	4
	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or rooms have been rendered fit .....	0
	Number of houses built by private enterprise .....	136
	Number of houses built by the Corporation	0
	Number of flats built by the Corporation	4

## HOUSING

Standards in respect of facilities and overcrowding have now been established and subsequently a survey of the known poorer properties was undertaken later in the year.

Briefly the standards are, in respect of overcrowding, that every person irrespective of age, shall count as one unit and that no unit shall occupy a room of less than 50 square feet. One unit being permitted for a room up to 110 square feet and two units above, and then only if of the same sex or husband and wife, or of opposite sex up to the age of ten years.

The standards in respect of the provision of facilities are that there shall be available at least one toilet to every five persons, readily accessible off a common landing, staircase or passage and not through a portion of the house occupied as a separate tenancy.



Also that for every ten persons there shall be provided one bath and one shower, or two baths, and two wash-basins, all with running hot and cold water.

Further that for every family there shall be available a separate sink with hot and cold water, separate cooking facilities, and separate food storage facilities whether in a separate or shared kitchen.

Since tenants now generally have full security of tenure of their accommodation, these standards are easier to apply with the minimum movement of tenants. Without this security there is no doubt that wholesale eviction could have occurred.

Generally, little headway has been made in dealing with the sub-standard property in the Borough and it is obvious now that a new survey is necessary to review the circumstances.

The modernisation that is taking place is sporadic and not wholly controlled due to these houses often in terraces having been sold and the new owner-occupier demands modern conditions and facilities.

The declaring of Improvement Areas will now have to be seriously considered to ensure that whole terraces of sub-standard houses will be brought up to a satisfactory modern standard.

## **RENT ACT**

Infrequent have been the enquiries by tenant and landlords for information under this Act and the procedure to be adopted.

Applications for Certificates .....	1
Number issued .....	0
Number of undertakings given by landlord ...	0
Applications for cancellation of certificates ...	0
Certificates cancelled by Local Authority .....	0

## CARAVANS AND CAMPING

There are thirteen licensed sites in the Borough and they are all very well conducted. The final work to comply with the conditions attached to licences has been undertaken, except in two instances. These exceptions will quickly comply and are due to approval being given late in the year for the number of caravans to be increased.

There is now also a certified site in the Borough, the intention in this case being that only members of an approved association be permitted and it is expected that they only use touring type caravans.

There is a need in the locality for more seasonal sites to be available for the touring caravan. It was found that many farms easily accessible to main roads took the maximum of three caravans for twenty-eight days and then had to turn away more and this results in finding caravans on car parks, grass verges, etc., for overnight stays.

The number of organised camping parties is tending to fall away as sites near to the town centre disappear. On the other hand the number of casual campers is increasing, so far they are concentrated on four sites. It must be remembered that the control of these sites is under the Public Health Act, 1936, and is now inadequate. I hope that in the foreseeable future that similar controls as to caravans will be given to authorities.

Numerous organised parties of Boy Scouts, Boys' Brigades, Church Lads, etc., again camped in the town and each camp was very well controlled and a credit to the boys and their officers. Every assistance in dealing with refuse, swill and chemical toilets is given by the Department and is much appreciated by the various organisations.

Tents are still controlled by the powers vested in the Council under the Public Health Act, 1936, and there are no licensed sites in the Borough. This Act permits tents to remain on land for six continuous weeks or sixty days in a year without a licence provided adequate facilities are available for the occupants. It is high time that they were controlled in the same way as caravans.

Many complaints are still received about tents and in the main deal with the amenity aspect over which there is no control.

## **SMOKE ABATEMENT**

There are now no commercial boilers in the Borough burning solid fuel, they are all oil-fired.

Smoke from the householder burning garden refuse is a great nuisance, which is quite unnecessary. The earth needs the goodness of this material composted, otherwise the addition of artificial fertilizers destroys the humus of the soil, the very essence of plant life. If it is impracticable to compost, then, on request, the Department will collect this garden refuse at a reasonable, economic cost.

## **PUBLIC PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT**

All places of entertainment requiring Singing, Dancing and Music licences, have to be inspected at least once during the year, and requisite certificates that the premises were satisfactory sent to the Licensing Magistrates.

57 visits were made inspecting for general cleanliness and conditions in conveniences, etc. Any required work has always been carried out promptly.

I am able to report that no complaint of unsatisfactory conditions were received in respect of any of these premises.

## **SHOPS ACT, 1950**

Few visits have been possible this year, but I am able to report that in no instance were any premises found wanting.

## **PET ANIMALS ACT, 1961**

There are three persons licensed under this Act in the Borough. Conditions restricting the number and type of birds and fishes to be kept are attached to the licences. The premises are inspected regularly and conditions are invariably found satisfactory.

## **SWIMMING POOLS, ETC.**

The privately owned swimming pool at Rhos-on-Sea is regularly inspected and samples of water are submitted for examination. Regular spot checks for residual chlorine are carried out.

At Llanddulas Hall chalet site there is a swimming pool and children's paddling pool which are also regularly inspected and tested.

The new Paddling Pool at Rhos has proved most popular with mothers with young children. Unfortunately it has been the subject of vandalism which is to be regretted.

### **NOISE ABATEMENT**

Noise Abatement is another comparatively new duty for the Public Health Inspector and a singularly difficult one it has, so far, proved to be. I think that it is generally accepted that we live and work in far too noisy an environment, but it has become unfortunately accepted that in the main, activity and indeed productivity, can only be achieved with the accompaniment of noise. This, of course, is not absolutely true. Much can be achieved without any noise.

Unfortunately it is no easy task to decide when a noise can be a statutory nuisance and generally residents can produce this evidence between themselves and take the necessary action through the Magistrates' Court without the aid of the Officers of a local authority.

The public are becoming more conscious of the action that can be taken and many enquiries are received.

### **ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS**

Under the new legislation which came into force on 1st January, 1964, it is a statutory obligation for all establishments catering for the boarding of cats and dogs to be licensed by the Local Authority.

There are five such establishments licensed to which conditions to control the management of them have been attached.

Conditions at each establishment are satisfactory and regular inspections are undertaken to ensure that such conditions are maintained.

### **OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES**

Some 470 premises covered by this new Act are registered with the Council.

No routine inspections were undertaken during the year and consequently upon the problem of dealing with the amount of work involved, it was resolved that an additional inspector be appointed.



# COST STATEMENT 1964-65

Item	Particulars (1)	Collection (2)	Disposal (3)	Totals (4)	% total gross expenditure (5)
1	<b>Revenue Account</b>				
	<b>Gross Expenditure:</b>				
	(i) Labour .....	£ 17260	£ 2361	£ 19261	%
	(ii) Transport .....	10854	1842	12696	55
	(iii) Plant, equipment, land and buildings .....	2078	1255	3333	36
	(iv) Other items .....	—	—	—	9
2	(v) Total gross expenditure .....	30192	5458	35650	100
3	<b>Gross Income</b> .....	1362	4695	6057	—
4	<b>Net Cost</b> .....	28830	763	29593	—
	Capital expenditure met from revenue (in- cluded above).....	—	—	—	—
5	<b>Unit Costs</b>				
6	Gross cost per ton, labour only .....	s. d. 27 8	s. d. 2 4	s. d. 30 0	—
7	Gross cost per ton, transport only .....	17 5	1 10	19 3	—
	Net cost (all expenditure) .....	46 3	9	47 0	—
8	Net cost per 1,000 population .....	£ 1227	£ 32	£ 1259	—
9	Net cost per 1,000 premises .....	2950	78	3028	—



## REFUSE COLLECTION

A regular weekly collection of refuse from all parts of the Borough has again been maintained throughout the year.

The service, as previously, was undertaken by four drivers and twenty-one loaders who are added to in the holiday season by one other loader. These men operate three Paxit II Dennis 18/24 cu. yd. vehicles and one Karrier Blenheim 11/15 cu. yd. vehicle. There is also a Paxit II 18/24 cu. yd. vehicle in reserve.

The old Karrier 10 cu. yd. side loading vehicle was replaced mid-year by a similar type diesel-powered vehicle. This vehicle is used for the collection of nightsoil, other special collections and acts as a standby for the Blenheim vehicles.

Trade refuse is collected at least once each week and up to three times by a driver and two men, supplemented in the season by an additional loader operating on a Karrier Blenheim 11/15 cu. yd. vehicle.

All Bank Holidays are recovered, except Christmas, which is a most difficult time due to the loss of two days coupled with a vastly increased output everywhere. The men are paid an incentive pay to maintain the service during these weeks and collection is thus maintained on a regular day. Although somewhat costly, this is accepted as an essential undertaking.

An additional service is provided on request, at a small charge, for the removal of all extraordinary rubbish. The driver of each vehicle has available, a form which the householder is requested to fill in and this is then passed through for attention by my Foreman.

Despite all the problems and hazards of the work of collecting refuse day in and day out, in all weathers, with increased traffic problems, a word of praise is due to the staff who carry out their appointed task in a most cheerful and conscientious manner.

The storage of refuse in a disposable container is cleaner, more hygienic, noiseless and dustless and there are economic savings as the labour force, which is becoming more difficult to recruit, is considerably reduced.

The system is to be introduced progressively throughout the Borough.

The paper sack system has not, unfortunately, been expanded except into various commercial undertakings. Experiments have been undertaken using plastic sacks, but except for specialised applications I am not satisfied that they are suitable for general application. It is hoped that further progress will be possible in due course.

### **LLYSFAEN SEWERAGE**

No progress has been made with providing any further sewers in the locality. Indeed, our neighbouring authority—Abergele U.D.C. has a problem itself in Llanddulas and consequently any scheme to deal with property which would drain naturally into that area, has been shelved temporarily.

The pail and chemical closets are collected from approximately 150 properties each week by a vehicle fitted with a special tank. This work is undertaken by a driver and two men.

### **REFUSE DISPOSAL**

The Bristol Digloader, needed an extensive, costly overhaul after the very arduous work that it has to undertake. It is obvious that this small machine can no longer cope with industrial and constructional waste which is loaded on to vehicles by far more powerful machines.

### **SALVAGE**

The Brierley and Kershaw twin screw fixed box baling press continues to prove most successful in dealing with all the incoming salvage.

Two operatives now work the machine and then load the bales into road transport with a Dextra Tractor fitted with a bucket which has been modified to carry the bales without any danger of them falling off.

Just when production had started to recover to that achieved before the fire at the Depot, the Paper Mills found it necessary to impose a quota restriction on the amount of each grade of paper salvage that they can accept. It is emphasised, however, that the long term picture is still

good and indeed the restrictions have been completely removed later in the year.

The public are therefore requested to continue to separate all paper and especially cardboard, for collection and baling. Unfortunately too many fill cardboard boxes with refuse and these cannot then be used. As you will see the income from salvage is not to be ignored as it helps considerably in reducing the rate burden. This year shews an increased tonnage with an income up by over £700.

**Total Salvage collected from**

**1st April, 1964 to 31st March, 1965**

	tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper .....	414	7	0	—	4213	11	10
Rags, etc. ....	5	7	2	—	23	17	6
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
					£4217	9	4

I must express my appreciation of the support I received from the Chairman of the Health Committee, Councillor Mrs. Jones, and from all the members of the Committee.

I also express my thanks to Drs. McKendrick, and Peach, Medical Officers of Health, and to all fellow officials in all the Departments of the Council, to Mr. Pritchard and Mr. Griffiths, my respective colleagues, and to all the members of the indoor and outdoor staff, for their support and co-operation throughout the year.

I am, Madam Chairman and Members,

Your obedient Servant,

M. PATTINSON,

Public Health Inspector.

# METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, 1964

Month	Mean reading of Mercurial Barometer in inches	Dry Bulb Therm F. (Mean)	Wet Bulb Therm F. (Mean)	Max. Therm F. (Mean)	Min. Therm F. (Mean)	Rainfall in inches	No. of Wet Days	Hours of sunshine by Campbell-Stokes Recorder	No. of days sun shone	Max. rain in inches and date
January	30.31	40.12	37.98	46.06	36.71	0.39	7	50.5	15	0.12 on 23rd
February	29.95	41.26	38.61	46.31	37.90	0.17	6	63.1	18	0.07 on 4th
March	29.90	40.08	37.86	45.77	36.32	1.53	15	82.3	21	0.81 on 24th
April	29.84	47.64	44.31	53.73	43.90	1.35	15	148.3	29	0.58 on 28th
May	29.92	55.06	50.41	61.97	49.16	0.85	13	183.7	28	0.20 on 30th
June	29.94	56.31	52.51	61.83	51.43	1.20	7	163.2	26	0.35 on 1st
July	30.01	58.84	55.31	65.16	55.22	1.27	11	154.3	29	0.42 on 7th
August	29.94	59.41	55.82	64.23	54.52	2.06	12	192.5	28	0.57 on 5th
September	29.95	57.08	53.13	65.03	52.17	0.99	11	162.2	29	0.39 on 5th
October	29.91	49.73	46.95	55.55	44.53	3.66	16	82.9	25	0.56 on 15th
November	30.02	47.15	44.29	53.00	42.20	1.78	10	67.2	20	0.69 on 28th
December	29.83	41.40	39.00	46.74	37.26	4.38	20	31.9	13	1.39 on 12th
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.63	143	1382.1	281	.....
Mean	29.96	49.51	46.35	55.45	45.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 year average	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1950-60	29.88	50.83	47.82	55.92	45.13	31.83	172	1585.2	285	.....

Borough Treasurer's Department,  
Civic Centre, Colwyn Bay.

D. SHORE, Observer.









